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to doubt whether Vingboons touched foot on American soil and again some reason to suspect that, wherever the original was drafted, the Harrisse copy may be nothing more than a transcript; Mr. Stokes even suggests 1660 as the date of its own origin. At the first glance, two items excite curiosity. *Noot* Rivier instead of *Noort* in the lettering is an error that does not seem a probable one from the pen of a Hollander, any more than *Senikant* instead of *Predikant*. That word occurs as follows: "21-B van Senikant", very plainly. The translator's surmise that the word should be *Predikant* is correct beyond a doubt. The reference locates the Bouwerie definitely and it is the place allotted to the first husband of one Anneke Jans and known as the property of her second husband, Everardus Bogardus, a domine or preacher or predikant by the year 1639.

These and other points are, undoubtedly, discussed by Mr. Stokes in his forthcoming volume in connection with the Costello map, which differs from the Manatys map in the spelling of Noort, though apparently not in the second item. At least *nikant* is discernible on the small reproduction given in the *Iconography* and the six letters would imply *Senikant* rather than *Predikant*.

One general observation may be made on the store of information contributed to local history by the map. There was little staying power in the settlers; as more and more reliable documents come to light, it is evident that ownership or leasehold of land shifted continually on Manhattan from the early decades of her civic existence. There was constant change of base as one or another adventurer thought he might be better off up the Hudson River or back at the mouth of the Rhine. Little did they imagine what a service they would have rendered to their descendants, had they held tenaciously to their first easily acquired holdings, so that the family of to-day could read their title clear to the same!

The Founding of Spanish California: the Northwestward Expansion of New Spain, 1687-1783. By CHARLES EDWARD CHAPMAN, Ph.D., Assistant Professor of History in the University of California. (New York: The Macmillan Company. 1916. Pp. xxxii, 485.)

BROADLY speaking there are three classes of books in the field of Spanish California history: the class which traces all important movements to the initiative of the Mission; that which traces such movements to the Spanish royal or vice-royal authorities, but which recognizes in the Mission an influence so vital and constant as to be for the most part controlling; and lastly, that which, putting the Mission in a place distinctly secondary, finds the true source of events in the Spanish government.

The book before us belongs avowedly to the class last named.

Indeed, it may well be characterized as a history of Spanish California on the political and diplomatic side; and as such it is a work of thoroughness and elaboration. Mr. Hubert Howe Bancroft in his monumental *History of California* used a multitude of original sources, but he made no search of the Spanish national archives themselves. This task (a pleasant one evidently) Mr. Chapman has performed with competence and the utmost industry.

Acknowledging, as we should be first to do, the indispensable need of research—minute research often—in historical work, it is yet in its research, or, rather, over-research, aspect that we are constrained to be critical of Mr. Chapman's study. To begin with, the book is much too long; and in the next place it is largely wanting in perspective.

The comparative ignorance of Americans with regard to the development of Spain, politically and institutionally, within the limits of North America, may be fully admitted; and as well the desirability of their enlightenment; but the trouble with books like the present one is that, outside the class room, they do not enlighten as books should. They carry so many facts per line that instead of enlightening the reader—yea, the industrious reader—they tend to suffocate him. He is apt to stop in their perusal half-way through.

It of course should be recognized that it is not to the layman that such books are primarily addressed; but we nevertheless think that books so published as to bespeak attention as works of general interest should observe, in handling masses of facts, the fundamental rules of selection and compression. If, as in Mr. Chapman's study, the documents used are not so much digested as calendared—lengthily abstracted—the resulting manifold is hardly in the true sense a book at all. It is a compilation—a series of doctoral theses—for the sake of which the *ensemble* (and reader) suffer not a little.

But, with this much of general caveat, let us be more precise.

Mr. Chapman's study embraces specifically the years 1687 to 1783. Its theme is the advance, long premeditated and planned, of Spain from Mexico City northwestward along the Pacific Coast, with the object of heading off the approach of rival powers: France by way of New Mexico; England by way of the Pacific Ocean; and Russia by way of the present Alaska. In assuming this task, Spain, as Mr. Chapman points out, was constantly thwarted by Indian revolts and shortage of revenue. The routes followed were three: one by sea from San Blas; one overland from Lower California, and one overland, along the Gila and Colorado rivers, from Sonora. In pursuing these routes there were brought into play the energies of men—Spanish statesmen and soldiers—such as José de Gálvez—inspector-general; Antonio María Bucarely y Ursúa—viceroy; Julián de Arriaga—minister of the Indies; and in New Spain itself Gaspar de Portolá (a character rather mild), whose expedition founded Monterey; and Juan Bautista de Anza (a strong character), who founded San Francisco.

In proving, and not merely stating, or implying, the fact that the occupation of the Upper California Pacific Coast by Spain between 1769 and 1783 was at bottom a political and not a religious proceeding, and in emphasizing the political significance for the United States of the massacre of Spanish colonists on the Colorado River by the Yuma Indians in 1781, our investigator performs a service of value. It is the assumption that this service is worth the detail which, as detail, is marshalled in its discharge, that provokes dissent.

On topics ancillary to the main theme, Mr. Chapman's volume offers much that is useful for the investigator. Coast exploration; the system of the frontier presidio; the Pious Fund; the Spanish colonial system; a once projected Tehuantepec Canal—all, as ancillary topics, are illuminatingly presented. Furthermore, there are half a dozen small but well-executed maps of dates from 1751 to 1778; useful bibliographical notes on printed and manuscript sources; appendixes; and a careful index.

An interesting portrait of Viceroy Bucarely forms a frontispiece to the volume, and Professor H. Morse Stephens contributes a helpful introduction.

IRVING B. RICHMAN.

Calendar of State Papers, Colonial Series, America and West Indies, 1706-1708, June, preserved in the Public Record Office. Edited by CECIL HEADLAM, M.A. (London: H. M. Stationery Office. 1916. Pp. lviii, 871.)

THE issue, under the new arrangement, of a second volume of the *Calendar of State Papers, Colonial*, within a few months after the appearance of the first is a happy augury for a completion of the work within a reasonable time. If Mr. Headlam and those who may possibly succeed him in the task can prepare two volumes a year, thus advancing the series at the rate of about four years of the eighteenth century to one of the twentieth, we can hope to reach 1763 in fourteen or fifteen years. As the Journal of the Board of Trade, now in preparation for the printer, will have been issued long before the calendaring is finished, it seems probable that within a calculable time, a printed collection of the British material for colonial history will be accessible to the student. That such a situation will deeply affect the writing of our history, I confidently believe, for the older insularity of treatment was due quite as much to want of documents as to American patriotic bias. British problems and methods of control and the extent of British influence in America can be ascertained only when all the records of the governing authorities in England are brought into combination, and such grouping of material for student purposes is practically impossible as long as these records remain in manuscript.

In length, the present volume has been exceeded but once in the